LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE FIGHT OVER THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE BILE BEGUN.

Its Opponents Secure a Postponement of the Hearing Before the Rouse Committee-Lively Tilt in the Committee Room Between Mr. Covert and Col. Fellows-Candidates for Executive Clerk Young's Pince Alger's Presidential Boom Knocked Out,

WASHINGTON, April 15.-There was a lively tilt between Representatives Covert and Fellows in the House Commerce Committee room Hudson River between New York and Jersey City. This was the day set apart for the hearing of the various interests involved. Almost every member of the committee was in his ent at the long table promptly at 10:30, in andeiration of some choice New York oratory. There were also a number of interested specpaters present, besides the legal representatives of the contending forces. moters of the New Jersey Bridge Company occupied a commanding position ar the head of the table, in close proximity to the Chairman, Mr. Wise of Virginia, and the senior members of the committee. Repre-sentative Covert was the recognized sponsor the bill, because he introduced it in the House. Near him was Judge Green, who piloted the franchise safely through the New York Legislature. Close at hand was Mr. Sparkman, who has been watching the inerests of the bridge company here since R. Floyd Clark and ex-Congressman Phil Thompson of Kentucky, who is the local attorney for the company, formed the team in re the opponents of the measure, including Representatives Fellows, Cummings, Clancy, and Coombs: Cyrus Clarke, James Van Dyck Card, Benjamin F. Romaine, and ancis L. Jenks of the West End Association. M New York; Mr. Willis Holly, private scoretary to Mayor Grant; W. C. Arnold of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and ex-Congressman Levi P. Maish of Pennsylvania. who represented the North River Bridge Com-

Before the meeting began it was generally known that the opponents of the bill were not ready to proceed with the hearing, and that they would appeal for a further postponement. they would appeal for a further postponement. This knowledge seemed to give Phil Thompson the impression that there is some deeplad scheme on foot to postpone the consideration of the measure for an indefinite period. In his opening remarks he briefly outlined the provisions of the bill, and recited the benefits to the public to be derived from the construction of such an important highway. He said that the proposed bridge would be in the interest of the travelling public, and profitable to the bridge company. He then gave way to Congressman Covert.

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that the proposed bridge would be in the interest of the travelling public, and profitable to the bridge company. He then gave way to Congressman Covert.

Mr. Covert at once opened up a flere attack upon the opponents of the bill, and especially those of his colloagues who have seen fit to criticise the methods employed to get the bill before Congress. He repelled with much carnestness the insinuation that sharp practice had been resorted to by the triends of the bill. He raised his voice to a high pitch and shook his first threateningly in the direction of liopresentatives Fellows and Cummings, who had joined in the criticism against the bill. Mr. Covert defect them to point out anything that savored of undue haste on the part of the friends of the bill. He also declared that the people of New York, with a few exceptions, favore i the bill because they realized that the proposed bridge would be a great convenience and could be constructed without obstructing commerce. Mr. Covert paid a high constitute from The Sun of the lith inst. advocating the passage of the bill. In commenting upon the article Mr. Covert paid a high constituted in the passage of the bill. In commenting upon the article Mr. Covert paid a high constituted in his paper a piece of legislation which was contrary to the interests of the general public.

Col. Fellows was then recognized, but before he got under way he was prompted by several gentlemen sitting near him to say that the opponents of the bill were not prepared to go on with the hearing to-daz and respectfully asked for a postponement until next week. It was suggested that, as the Senate committee is to give the same subject a hearing on Saturday next, an arrangement might be reached by which the arguments could be made at both ends of the Capitol the same day.

At this point Representative Crain of Texas, one of the members of the capitol the same day.

At this point Representative Crain of Texas, one of the members of the the time originally fixed for the hearing was he took legal a

As a representative in part of the city of New York, he was requested by the chief executive of that city. Mayor Grant, to appeal to the committee to allow the municipal authorities sufficient time to prepare themselves to properly present the city's side of the case. He denied that he had charged corruption on the part of the promoters of the bill, but he insisted that it was curious and quite unusual for a bill of that character, of peculiar interest to the city of New York to be introduced into Congress without consuitation with the representatives of New York city. He asked for a further postponement in orde: that it might be shown that the proposed bridge would be an obstruction to commerce, because one of the piers is to be built in the middle of the river. "That is not so," exclaimed Judge Green, springing up and producing a set of drawings showing the design of the proposed bridge. "It is not contemplated to build a pier in the middle of the river." he continued, and at the same time he drew forth a package of letters to substantiate his claim.

"Then you have changed your plans," retorted Col. Fellows at the instance of one of his prompters.
"There are the plans "replied ludge Green."

ils prompters.
"There are the plans." replied Judge Green.
"and the committee may judge for themselves
whether the statement of the gentleman is

whether the statement of the gentleman is accurate."

Representative Crain and several other members of the committee were by this time growing weary of the dilatory tactics employed, and as the hour for the meeting of the House was near at hand. Chairman Wise cut off further debate and requested the parties interested to name a day when it would be convenient for them to present their case to the committee. There was some sparring over the distribution of the time and also the fixing of a day. It was decided that the hearing shall take place on next Friday, and that each side may have two hours in which to make argument. Mr. Thompson, on behalf of the bridge company, said he was willing to give the opposition all the time they want. Chairman Wise replied that the committee had other business to consider, and politoly requested the New Yorkers to withdraw. When the corridor was reached the opposition congratulated themselves that they had secured a postponement, and one of the party remarked that they had accomplished a good day's work in staving off action to-day.

"It was the intention of the bridge people."

action to-day.

It was the intention of the bridge people."

It was the intention of the bridge people."

And Mr. Holly, "to try and get a favorable report from the House committee before the senate hearing takes place, with the hope that it might influence the senate."

The friends of the bill appeared to be satisfied with the outcome of to-day a skirmish, and they are confident that they will be able to secure favorable consideration in both Houses. They declare that there is no serious opposition to the proposed bridge, but that there are certain respie who believe it will be a profitable investment, and that they want to get a slice of it or sell out to some fictitious opposition scheme.

There are several candidates already in the field for appointment as principal executive removed without investigation on the false charge of having revealed executive session secrets. The Kansas Senators have brought forward Charles S. Martin of Kansas, who was the efficient Chief Cierk of the Fifty. Arst Congress. Senator Sherman, who reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee the resolution providing for Mr. Young's removal, has a candidate in the person of Wilson Vance, formerly a well-known Washington newspaper correspondent and now a wealthy citizen of Findiar, Chilo. The North Dakota Senators will urge the appeintment of Harrison Allen, and becauters Dawes and Hoar will enderse Frank Cushing, known to fame as the "Zuni Traveller," the man who travelled extensively in Zuni land and married a native Zuni lady. Other candidates will probably appear in the interval before the Senate caucus convenes to elect Mr. Young's successor. charge of having revealed executive session

The House Labor Committee is in receipt of The House Labor Committee is in receipt of a long essay, by Wm. Howard of Bethlehem. Pa. a noted writer on the subject of political economy, in which he gives his solution of the labor problem. The idea conveyed in the essay is that the Government shall provide a unit of the wags value of labor. Mr. Howard suggests to pounds of good flour or its equivalent price at the time wages are paid as the unit. He contends that the Government should provide a unit of measurement for land, a unit of weight for products, and a unit of money for measures of values. The casay has received high commendatiom from the

Right Hon. William E. Giadstone, Cardinal Glb-bons, T. V. Powderly, the late Secretary Win-dom, H. C. Baird of Philadelphia, Samuel Gempers of the American Federation of La-bor, Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, and Robert G. Ingersoil. Mr. Howard asks the La-bor Committee to request an appropriation of 55,000 to publish and circulate the essay. The essay has been submitted to liepresentative Dungan, a member of the committee, to ex-amine and pass an opinion upon it.

Senator McMillan of Michigan, who was yes terday reflected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of his State, and who thereupon knocked out in one blow Presidential Candidate Alger and the Gubernatorial candidate of ex-Senator "Tom" Palmer, did not even leave Washington to perform the job, the remained here in attendance upon his duties, and his lieutenants, acting under his orders, did their work smoothly and effectively. The Alger boomers are attempting to create the impression that because the Michigan delegates at large to the Minneapolis Convention chosen yesterday were not instructed that they are therefore in favor of Gen. Alger's nomination. The fact is that every one of thom is for Harrison. It is a further fact that more than one-half of the district delegates already selected in Michigan have been instructed to vote for Harrison. It is therefore perfectly plain that Michigan will will not present the name of Russoll B. Alger to the National Republican Convention, and no one is more fully aware of that fact than Senator Mc-Millan. He knows that he could have sent a telegram to Detroit yesterday that would have caused the adoption of a resolution instructing the delegates at large to support Harrison. He saw no reason for thus humiliating Alger, however, so he refrained from sending the telegram. Ex-Senator Palmer is even more enthusiastic for Harrison's renomination than Senator McMillan is, so that such personal friends as the popular World's Fair President has in the Michigan delegation will be opposed to Alger's nomination also. There was no fight between McMillan and Palmer except as to the Gubernatorial candidates. State Central Committee of his State, and who

Secretary Foster was to-day informed that tive paper used by the Government in printing paper currency is manufactured, was destroyed by fire last night, and the entire Government supply of paper, with the exception of 240,000 sheets of Treasury paper, upon which currency is printed, and 80,000 sheets of paper, upon which Treasury checks are printed, was burned. M.A. Huntington, from the Secretary's office, left for Springfield this morning to secure more distinctive paper, as the amount on hand is much below the pressing needs, and also to prevent, if possible, the remnants of paper in the ruins getting into the hands of outsiders. The distinctive paper now in use was only adopted a few months ago, and after an investigation of the merits of different kinds of paper. Should the exact quality of the present paper be impossible of reproduction, it may necessitate the adoption of a new distinctive paper, which would cause great delay and expense, and might open up the doors to successful couniarfeiting. So, aside from the pecuniary loss, the Fittslied lire is a serious matter to the Government. tive paper used by the Government in printing

After conferences with the various parties interested in the great international review to interested in the great international review to be held in Hampton Roads and New York harborin April, 18%; Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia will on Monday introduce in the Senato an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating \$380,000 for the expenses of said review and the entertainment of the official guests of the nation who will accompany the foreign fleets. The President will, as directed by the existing law, extend to foreign nations a formal invitation to participate in the review, as soon as Congress provides the necessary appropriation. It is believed by the friends of the movement that many of the Presidents of American republics and the reigning sovereigns of several European nations will come with their fleets. It is particularly desired that the King and Queen of Italy, the native land of Columbus, and Queen ilegent of Spain, which supported the great discoveror 400 years ago, should participate in the ceremonlos.

Although Assistant Secretary Wharton says

the State Department has not been officially advised of the appointment of Sefor Gana as advised of the appointment of Sefor Gana as Chilian Minister to Washington, to succeed Señor Montt (as an nounced in United Press cable despatches this morning), there is no reason to doubt that Chili has selected a new Minister, and that there is no intention on the part of either country to terminate diplomatic representation. A despatch from the Secretary of the American Legation in Valparaiso announcing the proposed change of Chilian Ministers will doubtiess arrive in due time. The fact that Minister Egan and Consul-General McCreery had applied for and received leaves of absence to return to the United States was published in these despatches several weeks ago without any diplomatic significance being attached to it. Each leaves a deputy authorized to take his place.

cluding chapters of Henry George's book on Freners' Alliance of Kansas, intends to bring up the rear guard of the Democratic column and finish the citations from Mr. George's book. Following the example of the Democrate the Republicans will also publish copious extracts from tariff works. Mr. Milliken of Maine will make extracts from the recent work. "Plymouth Rock to McKinley." Mr. Dolliver of Iowa will print leading editorials from the New York Tribune, and Mr. Smith of Illinois will aid such contributions as he may solest from the American Economist. Altogether, the Congressional Record to morrow will cover a variety of opinions on the tariff question. variety of opinions on the tariff question.

The House to-day accomplished nothing whatever in the way of legislation. Many bills were reported for the erection of public buildof the Whole on the private calendar. The bill before the committee was the well-known relief bill for the heirs of Henry H. and Charlotte K. Sibley, which has been before the House for the last three weeks, on private bill days. Not being able to make any headway after repeated roll calls for adjournment and two calls of the House it was finally decided to take a recess until S P. M. for the consideration of private pension bills.

THE GROOM IN A DRESS SUIT. Col. Shepard Puts a Man on the Box in New Attire.

This surprising piece of intelligence was published in a recent Mail and Express: man, a London style, now obtains here.

A broad smile overspead the face of the manager of Delmonico's when the paragraph was shown to him. Well, that is news, tremendous news," he

said. "if the groom in a dress suit obtains here. The fashionable part of town is now the part in which as obtains. We see all sorts of London styles here, but we never saw a groom in a dress suit. It is a very funny idea, very "That's a new one on me," said the manager

of a fashionable carriage factory, "If a groom in a dress suit on the box obtained here, you can bet money we would have heard of it. It's our business to keep track of the newest fash-

can bet money we would have heard of it. It's our business to keep track of the newest fashionable wrinkles, for we need the knowledge of novelties. It would be a splendid thing for the undertakers, though. The person who travelled about with a groom in a dress suit on a box next the ecachman would have to get a new groom every day to take the place of the one he burled. Pneumonia would keep up a constant procession to the grave of grooms in dress suits at night, or else commit a breach of ctiquette that would shock the lashionable world."

"Rats." irreverently exclained several grooms in livery, who sat in carriages in front of Delmonico's, "there ain't any such style in this city. Col. Shepard couldn't get a man who would be goose enough to wear a dress suit and sit on a box next the coachman. Why, the whole town would guy him. Fashionable folks would think the Colonel had taken his butler out for an airing. Grooms in dress suits on the box don't go, you bet."

"If Col. Shepard wants to get the whole town falking about him," said a Union Club member. "let him put a groom in a dress suit on the hox next his coachman. It will create a higger sensation than a mad buil at large in Fifth avenue."

GEN. ALGER WASN'T THERE.

Walted for an Invitation to the Micaigan DETROIT. April 15.—The fact that Gen. Alger was not present at the Republican State Convention yesterday is causing considerable comment in political circles.

His absence is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that nearly every other prominent Republican in the State was there. It was announced on Wednesday that Gen. Alger would attend the Convention and make a

would attend the Convention and make a speech.

His friends say he was ready and waiting. but that he was not invited. They think the General has been badly snubbed at his own home, and as a result the breach between the Palmer and Alger factions continues to grow wider. wider.
Senator McMillan controlled the Convention
From start to finish, and his ligutenants assert
that the neglect to invite Gen. Alger was
purely an oversight and that no slight was intended.

CHAFFING THE PRESIDENT. THE M'KINLEY AND BLISS CONFERENCE

Secretary Foster ('an't Believe The Sun's Report—Anti-Administration Republicans Pleased—George B. Sloan's Sentiments, WASHINGTON, April 15.-The interesting account in to-day's Sun of the conference at the residence of Cornelius N. Bliss last night. which a McKinley and Bliss Presidentia ticket was discussed by a number of leading Republicans, attracted general attention in Washington to-day. The result of the conference will give great uneasiness to the President and Administration officials generally. although they will not admit it. At the Cab-inet meeting this morning THE SUN account was called to the attention of the President by a member of the Cabinet, and the President was the subject of considerable chaffing at the hands of his lieutenants. He professed to make light of the story, and after the Cabinet conference adjourned those present who the report of "disloyalty" on the part of the New York Republican leaders who have determined to bring the new ticket to the front. Secretary Foster was more outspoken on the subject than any of his colleagues. When THE SUN correspondent asked him how the result of last night's conference would affect Mr. Bliss's standing with the Administration, the Secretary replied:
"There is not a word of truth in the story of

that conference. It is absolutely untrue from beginning to end."

The Secretary persisted in this statement, in the face of the assurance that the story was correct. He would not discuss it, but insisted that no such conference as reported had taken place. In other quarters, however, the report was believed to be accurate. For a long time the anti-Harrison men, who are very numerous in both Houses of Congress, have had their eyes on McKinley as a very available candidate, and they have purposely kept quiet the fact that they were grooming him for the ernor could get the delegation of his State for the asking, and they saw no necessity for laste in bringing him out has a candidate. Since Cullom's withdrawal and Alger's collapse, McKinley has been a favorite with a very large majority of the anti-Harrison men, and the Ohio Governor is the man whom the President has been afraid of all along. He has known that his enemies, such men as Platt Quay, Clarkson, and Dudley, were simply waiting for the time and the man, and he is no doubt perfectly sure, even if Secretary Foster will not admit it, that the men who are now trotting out McKinley mean business. The Ohio man appears to be a favorite in Washington with all classes of Republicans. Harrison men, and the friends of all other possible candidates have a good word to say for McKinley, and every public man spoken to to-day who is not wedded to Harrison approved the idea of the McKinley and Bliss ticket. The anti-Harrison men here without exception are pleased that some step has at last been taken looking to a concentration of forces on some candidate with whom the ambitions of Harrison for renomination can be defeated.

Secretary Foster, away off in Washington. for the asking, and they saw no neces-

can be defeated.

Secretary Foster, away off in Washington, says there is no truth in the story of the conference at the home of Cornelius N. Bliss Thursday evening. Mr. Bliss, the host, on the other hand, admits that the gentlemen were present at his home, and so does Warner Miller. Who seldom says anything for publication. Moreover, others said yesterday that they were at the home of Mr. Bliss on the interesting occasion: furthermore, not a mother's son who sat around the board and faced Mr. Bliss was a Harrison man, not one, if their positive assertions to that effect are to be accepted. In addition to those already mentioned as being present at the conference, it was ascertained yesterday that Horace Russell was in the throng. Not the least interesting feature of the conference was a letter sent by ex-Sentor George B. Sloan of Oswego. The letter was read at the conference. It commends any movement looking to the defeat of President Harrison; so said those yesterday who had soon the letter.

The conference was naturally much discussed by Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was the opinion of those familiar with such movements that the chief difficulty was in the fact that the news about the conference had got into the news appers unexpectedly. Some of Mr. Bliss's warmest personal friends had broad grins over what they thought had turned out a mighty good joke on him. It was not intended that a word should be printed.

and crosses made of variously colored beads strung upon thin, tough wire. Tagged to each is a price mark like this: "\$1.50 cents." "\$2.10 cents," evidently the work of a person imperfectly acquainted with the decimal system and with the coinage of this republic. Within is a rather large room, containing

a stove, bureau, and a few chairs. The miswoman, who learned in Paris the art of making the odd things she exhibits in her windows. A sign in very black letters on a very white ground leans against one wall of the apartment. It reads, without punctuation, thus: "Fabrication for sale low article de apartment. It reads, without punctuation, thus: "Fabrication for sale low article do Paris." The articles are durable funeral wreaths, common enough in all the cemeteries of Paris, but almost unknown here. The Frenchwoman believes that she is the first to bring this usoful art to New York, and she procelaims her intention to move into the heart of the French quarter and make great gains by her trade. She judiclously points out the superior advantages of a durable wire and glass expression of grief over the more perishable natural flowers.

"The rain come down." she explains, bringing down both hands to indicate a deluge, "and to-morrow the flowers are nowhers. But these will last. There are thousands of them in all the cometeries of Paris. See, here is Gen. Boulanger shooting himself upon the grave of his dead sweetheart. There were hundreds of wire wreaths upon his grave."

The woman makes the wreaths and crosses in the intervals of household work. It is a simple matter of stringing beads upon wire and then twisting the coated wire into the desired shapes. There are white beads, with light green ones interwoven, for children and old persons, and black beads for others. In two or three days the manufacturer can turn out a wreath that she lades "\$2.50 cents." She is perfectly sure that some of the bereaved in this town will learn to prefer her durable handiwork to the perishable blosseoms of nature.

AGAINST THE SOUTHERN COMBINE

East Tennessee Stockholders Ask for an In-Junction Against the Entirond Union. KNOXVILLE, April 15.-In 1888, when the East Cennessee road was about to be leased to the

Richmond and Danville, an injunction was granted by Chancellor Henry R. Gibson, preventing its consummation on the ground that it would work injustice to minority tockholders and was contrary to public policy as the two systems were competing. Since then the properties have been operated as competitors. To-day, in Chancery Court, a further injunction was asked for by W. J. Walsh and Luther A. Morse, both of Chattanooga, and owning each five shares of the common stock upon the same grounds. It was contrary to public policy. The complainants aver that the competing roads are about to become one property, under the style of the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Oakman is to be President of the three roads, and that the directory in each is practically the same.

They allege that the present scheme is practically the same as one in which an injunction was obtained in 1888; that while the Terminal Company only owns twenty-one millions of East Tennessee stock, it can by manipulating certain other stocks obtain possession of the former. former.
The bill was filed late this afternoon. Chan-cellor Gibson will hear arguments on Friday. April 22.

Supposed to be Josephine Westler,

A well-dressed woman of 35 years, who is apposed to be Josephine Westler, from paperfound on her, was taken suddenly ill in front

Royal Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

MR. TILDEN'S PORTRAIL.

An Effort to Have It Pinced Under the Care

We are informed by Mr. William O. McDowell of Newark that during his lifetime the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden gave to him a very fine portrait of himself as he believed. Mr. McDowell has decided to present the portrait to the Human Freedom League, with the expectation that through that organization it may be presented to the United States Government, if acceptable, or, if not, to the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. Mr. McDowell expresses the hope that a gallery of portraits of Presidential candidates, successful and otherwise, may be established in Washington some day; and, if he had his choice, he would locate it in the proposed new Congressional Library.



In order to carry out the purpose in presentng Mr. Tilden's portrait, his friends are to be invited to contribute \$25 each for the purchase of it, the proceeds to be used in advancing the work of the Human Freedom League and paying the organizing expenses of the Pan-Republican Congress.

The portrait is the work of Matthew Wilson, an English artist of Philadelphia, who died about four months ago. It is a two-thirds figure and lifesize. It was made during the last years of Mr. Tilden's life, and the statesman was so well pleased with it. Mr. McDowell says, that he expressed the wish that any pictures that should be made of him after his death might be taken from it. The artist's effort in making the portrait was to embody Mr. Tilden's expression when Gen. John A. McClernand read to him the letter of notification of the Democratic nomination as the candidate for President. Mr. Tilden expressed his satisfaction with the work, ordered a second copy, which used to be at Graystone, and presented the original to Mr. McDowell. It is the original that Mr. McDowell desires to present to the Government through the Human Freedom League.

According to Mr. McDowell, 350 of the most eminent friends of free institutions in the world are engaged in the work of organizing the Human Freedom League and bringing about, as the leading feature of Columbian year, the meeting of the Pan-Republican Congress. The object of these two kindred organizations, briefly stated, is "to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of Republican freedom: to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to ald in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Mr. McDowell is the secretary and treasurer of the Pan-Republican Congress Organizing Committee. invited to contribute \$25 each for the purchase of it, the proceeds to be used in advanc-

Instructed for Harrison from Georgia. ATLANTA, April 15.-The Republican State Convention after being in session all night. to-day sent an instructed delesation to Minneapolis favoring the nomination of Harrison for President.

Three-fourths of the delegates to the State privention and delegates to the National Re-iblican Convention are negroes. The plat-irm endorses the McKinley tariff, condemns the conduct of the present State officers in specific Georgia.

The Chairman of the meeting, R. D. Locke of Macon, was selected at 5 o'clock this morning.
The Convention was in a wrangle from begin-

Fresemen Appeal Against an Instructor. ROCHESTER, April 15.-The Freshman class of the University of Rochester is in hot water with Prof. Baker, teacher of mathematics, because in a recent examination he marked thirty-one out of forty-three men delinquent. "Resourced. That we respectfully petition the faculty to investigate the methods of the instructor in mathematics in order to secure for us in future more systematic instruction and fairer examinations in that department, and to provide for our relief by such means as may seem wise and proper."

CHATTANOOGA, April 1.-Late this afternoon the Tallahasse and the Verona, river steamers, met in the Tennessee river. All hands on the Verona were drunk and wished to race. Their pilot ran the Verona into the bank with a full head of steam, smashing her badly. The steam pipe blew out, throwing the pilot into the river. The Tallahassee picked him up, but could not set the Vernona off the bank of Chattanooga Island.

the main building of the Clarke University for colored students near this city. The loss will reach \$100,000. Only 63 Persons Attend a Southern Clove-land Mass Meeting. LYNCHBURS, April 15.-A Cleveland mass meeting was held here to-night and the organ-

ATLANTA. April 15.-Pire last night destroyed

ization of a Cleveland Club decided upon. There were SI persons present, Looks Like Typhus. Rose McCann, 43 years old, of 590 Cherry

night and asked for treatment. Her symptoms resembled those of typhus fever, and Dr. Don-ovan, the house physician, notified the Board of Health.

street, walked into Gouverneur Hospital last

Why She Stood There.

"Why, my dear, what on earth is the matter with you? You look as if you could hite a tenpenny nail in two," said Mr. Bay when he came home the other evening and found his wife with her hat and gloves on standing in the vestibule of their house.

"Don't ask me a word about it. Ralph Day, and don't you dare laugh or I'll—I'll—leave you! I never was so mad in all the mortal days of my life! I—I—oh. I could swear!"

"Well, please don't do that," said Mr. Day."

What are you standing here for?"

"What are you standing here for?"

"What are you standing here for?"

"What an I standing for? Why have I been standing here for three wretched hours? Oh. I could fly! Haven't you any eyes? Can't you see why I sm standing here?"

"No. I can't."

"Can't you see that the back of my dress is caught in these miserable inside doors and that I can't—oh, you go to laughing and I'll use this parasol on you! I started out to make some calls nearly three hours ago and while I was standing here adraught of wind banged the door shut and caught the back part of my dress in it and I just couldn't get away. It's Thursday and the gir's out, and there's no one in the house, and the outside doors were shut so I couldn't make any one hear me from the street 'ay sham! I'll lorgotten my latch key, and here I ye stoo! and stood and stood unt! I thought I'd die, and—Ralph lay, if you don't stop laughing and giggling like an idiet I'll—I'll—you hurry and open this door and let me get away from bore or I'll never speak to you again on earth! Oh. I'm so mad!"

Don't let that cough contines, step is at once with part of the par From the Oil City Derrick.

THEY ARE NOT GOING TO PALESTINE.

ome Hebrews Who Have Been There Reports have appeared in the newspapers for a year past that "large numbers of Jews are returning to the land of their fathers." People on the ground, however, have looked in valu for any large increase in the Jewish population of Palestine. They say that Palestine is not ready for the Jews and that the Jews are not ready for Palestine, and they discourage the efforts of colonization companies and philanthropic Hebrews to send poor Jews to Palestine. Mr. Merrill, our Consul at Jerusalem, says that only about 50,000 Jews are in Palestine, of whom half reside in Jerusalem. Within the past year a number of well-to-do Jews have gone to Palestine to inquire into the price of land and the prospects for business, but almost all of them have returned to their former homes. Many of the native Jows of Palestine are cager to get away from the country, and they look longingly toward the United States as a place where they can better their condition.

Palestine had a curious land boom early in 1801 on account of reports that a very large

Paiestine had a curious land boom early in 1801 on account of reports, that a very large Jewish immigration was coming and that the newcomers would bring in large sums of money, which would stimulate business and usher in an era of good times. The result was brisk speculation in land in Jerusalem and other cities rivalling that which is a feature in the early life of many Western towns. Some thought that the redemption of Israel was at hand, and it was said that Talestine was to pass rapidly under the control of the Hebrow race. A great deal of land changed ownership, and lots that sold for only a few hundred dollars fley years ago were purchased eagerly for as many thousands.

There was not however, a particle of basis for the speculation. No new manufacturing interests had been established, no mines had been opened, and the stories of large inmigration were fetitious. The only fact on which the boom could rest was the building of the railroad between Jerusalem and the sea, which, however, will not be completed for a year, and is not likely to much more than pay its expenses. A suston check was given to the craze when, in July last, the Turkish Government gave orders that no more Russian Jews should be permitted to enter Palestine. Land immediately fell off one-third in price.

Among the few hundred Jews who have gone to Palestine within the past two years are few who are not supported partly by philanthropists or benevolent societies of their race in Europe or America. Poople who are willing to accept such bounty permanently are not those who will do much to build up a country. Jerusalem is attractive to the poorer classes of Jews from the fact that money is sent to them for their support. Hundreds of their receives 4 n month for each individual of their families, and the Rothschilds alone are thus supporting 255 Jewish lamilies in Palestine. That feeling exists only to a very limited extent, and is confined to the poorer classes.

The Fish Commission will Distribute a Hun-

From the Washington Post,

dred Million of the Young Fish This Year,

From the Washington Post.

The spring and summer season of the Fish Commission was opened actively yesterday, when Mr. S. G. Worth, in charge of eighteen men, went down the river and opened the new shad-spawning station at Bryant's Point, just below the old station at Fort Washington.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, the chief clerk of the Commission, states that the total shad distribution has year was 837,000 eggs, 69,088,815 fry for small lishes, and 800,000 year-old shad. Of these the Fort Washington station, on the Potomac, furnished 170,000 fry and 32,369,000 eggs, which were shipped to the central station, on Sixth street southwest, to be hatched. Last season was regarded as a very poor one, the product not being one-half what was expected by the officials, owing to had weather and the muddy condition of the streams. Chief Clerk Bean thinks the Commission ought to be able this season to distribute 100,000,000 young shad, and arrangements are being made by Commissioner McDonald to handle that number.

It is proposed this season to hold the young shad until they are old enough to take care of themselves. Last season the 500,000 yearlings kept in one of the carp ponds, near the Washington Monument, and liberated in the fall, at the proper time to go down the Potomac to the sea, have been heard from with good and quick results. This year the carp ponds will be stocked with a large number of shad eggs.

Similar experiments with fry will be made at Neosho, Mc. Thousands of young shad will be sent there and kept in ponds until autumn, when they will be turned loose in the tributaries of the Mississippi River. At the central station here there are a number of young shad exhibited in glass cases in the grotto. They are nearly a year old, healthy, lively, and thrifty. They are kept in salt water and were reared from eggs by Commission officials. These lively youngsters are fed on chooped chams and mussels. They are a araenous lot of cannibals, and when a lot of their tipy brethren

by the wholesale.

It is an interesting but not generally known fact that shad have feeth up to the time they are two years of age, and during that period are rapacious and ravenous, feeding generally upon all sorts of small fish that are luckless enough to full in their way. After two years the teeth fall out, and, like an old man, the shad are compelled to masticate food with their games.

shad are compelled to masticate tood with their gums.

Another interesting fact learned by the re-porter was that shad are a game fish, and will take a light-colored fly on a small hook with almost the aptitude of a brook trout, but the angler must fish for them in rough water. It is a regular thing for anglers to haul in hick-ory shad. In the language of a small boy, they are said to give a regular "bull minnow's nibble and a cattish's bite."

The Congress onal Vernacular,

From the lower Free Pres.

An old Indian fighter on one occasion was called on to make a statement concerning a battle to a Congressional committee, and he was requested to couch it in language intelligible to the statesmen, instead of using the vernacular of the plains.

"Will you be kind enough," said the Chairman, "to give us an account of this light?"

"Course, that's what I'm here for," he responded. "You see, our company of 100 men set in a game with about that many liniuns, and it was our deal, fer we had slipped up on 'em. They stood pat, right from the start, and we filled and went in at 'em from behind the rocks on a straight bluff, for we didn't know how many there wuz, and they met us in the open and kivered our ante, for they thought they had us. It was hot in that, shore, and both sides was shootin's and slashie' and yellin' when night settled down and ended the game.

"What was the condition of the contestants at the close?" asked the Chairman.

"That's hard tellin," was the frank reply.

"All I know is, after both sides pulled out thar was a pile of reds and a pile of whites on the fiat, an' nobody on neither side had sand enough in his craw to show up and claim 'em."

The members of the committee afterward states that more lucid and intelligible testimony had never been produced before them.

Ninety and Nine Solemnly Determined

Endles.

From the S. Louis Espulic.

Mascouttae, Ill., April 9.—The school elections to be held in this State next Saturday for the purpose of electing school directors and Presidents of Boards of Education, is attracting an unusual amount of attention. It will be the first time that the ladies have been allowed to vote, if, indeed, they are allowed to yote this time. Many ladies in this and neighboring cities appear to be determined to vote at the ensuing school elections, while the election judges in some districts are ungallant enough to maintain that the ladies have no legal right to vote. In the neighboring college town of Lebanon ninety-nine ladies have signed a solemn agreement to cast their votes in spite of any and all objections offered by the election judges.

The receivers of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Italicand have refused to treat with Grand Chief Clark of the order of Railway Conductors. A strike of the trainmen of the road will be ordered.

Booles Free Brinkerhoff Cure for Piles, Fistula, Itching, Etc. No detention from business. Dr. A. B. Jamison, at W. sth St. New-York City. Boolet Free.

FACIS ABOUT PELAGIC SEALING. Information That the Behring Sea Commis

San Francisco, April 15,-Major Williams, an agent of the Treasury Department, recently came to San Francisco on a confidential mis-sion, the nature of which has been the subject of much speculation. Mr. Williams has not made his business public, but being in search of information, he could not conceal his purapply, and it is now known that he was sent out here in a hurry to do the work that ought to have been done by the American Commis sion that went to Alaska to investigate the seal fisheries. The American Commissioner went up to Alaska in great style, strutted around. looked wise, and knew less about pengic sealing when they came homo than they knew when they started. The British Commissioners attended strictly to busness, and went home loaded with facts.

When the Governments of the United States and Great Britain began the recent negotiations the former found itself unable to discuss the scaling question intelligently because the report of the Commission contained no information that could be relied upon, while the British Government was loaded to the muzzle with facts and figures. The authorities in Washington didn't discover the weakness of their case until last month, when it was too late to get another report from Alaska, but they sent Agent Williams out in haste to repair the blunder as best he could. When the agent arrived here and talked of

going to Alaska, he was informed that the trip would be useless, because all the hunters and other persons possessing the required infor-mation were affort in Behring Sea or the North l'acific, and he would find nobody ashore to give him information. The only thing remaining to be done was to secure affidavits from persons in San Francisco who are amiliar with the subject, and Agent Williams promptly began to hustle for facts. And that s how the nature of his mission came to be known.

The agent has been very diligent, and has secured many affidavits, and undoubtedly his report will contain most of the information

that the Commission didn't get.

Probably the most complete and valuable report on pelagic scaling was obtained in the form of an affidavit from Theodore T. Williams, a journalist of San Francisco, who went to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in 1880. and made a comple and exhaustive examina-

liams, a journalist of San Francisco, who went to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in 1880, and made a comple and exhaustive examination into the open-sea scaling for the Alaska Company held lease of the Pribylov Islands, and the object of the inquiry was to secure the data of illicit scaling, which the company needed as a basis for estimates in bidding for a new lease. In order to make a safe bid it was necessary for them to have the most accurate information relating to the probable size of the illicit catch in years to come. The investigation was most thorough and careful. In the afflidavit now in the possession of Agent Williams Mr. Theodore Williams says:

"In no case did I accept secondary testimony where primary testimony was available in finding the number of skins captured by vessels in former years. I did not rest at an investigation of the Custom House reports at Victoria, but in nearly every case secured access to the books and accounts of managing owners of the vessels, and in every instance went to the books and accounts of managing owners of the skins, and again compared their reports with the reports of auction sales in London and private sales. In attempting to determine the sex of scals killed in the Behring Sea and the North Pacific and the number of seals killed in excess of those actually secured by the hunters. I had interviews with upward of fifty white hunters aside from interviews subsequently had with Indian hunters. Much discussion had already been had about the damaging effect of pelagic sealing, and the hunters were loath to tell how many scals were killed and not recovered, and were often averse to making truthful reports about the sex of animais killed; but by frequenting their hunts and cultivating their company for long periods. I succeeded in getting accurate statements from a number of their skill and to overestimate their success in securing the skins of seals shot at. I have heard men say that they had been employed I discovered that they stay and recovered in the proper of t

killed, tho pup on shore will inevitably die.
All of the schooners hunt around the banks where the fenale seals are feeding, and seldom attempt to intercept the males on their way to and from the hauling grounds. Many of the schooners employ Indian hunters, who use only the spear and never attempt to kill a travelling seal. The reports of their catches show that all of their captures are females. * The destruction of seals in the North Pacific Ocean as well as in the Behring Sea. is largely confined to females. The reports of men who handled the North Pacific collection up to and including the year 1889 all agreed in showing that the skins were nearly all from females. * There can be no question that if the scals are not protected and this tremendous slaughter that is now going on in the sea is not immediately stopped, there will be a total destruction of the herd in a very short time."

The agent has also obtained a copy of the report made by Mr. Williams to the Alaska Commercial Company, containing a record of every scalskin ever taken in the Behring Sea up to 1885 and the prices at which they were sold, the number of vessels employed in sealing and their value, outif advances and trip expenses, etc. The report shows that the first Behring Nea skins handled in British Columbia were taken in 1881 by an American schooner, and the British Columbia seal industry in the Behring Sea began in 1894. In 1889 some of the vessels, owned one-haif by Americans, were put under the British fing in defance of the Merchant Shipping Act. Mr. Williams says in its report:

There are twenty-four Canadian schooners engaged in sanling in the Balaing and the program of the program of the vessels, owned one-haif by Americans, were put under the British flag in defance of the Merchant Shipping Act. Mr. Williams says in

the vessels, owned one-half by Americans, were put under the British flag in deflance of the Morchant Shipping Act. Mr. Williams says in his report:

There are twenty-four Canadian schooners engaged in sealing in the Bebring Sea; total tonnage, 1,444 tons; total value, including outflits, \$173,350; whites employed, 201; Indians employed, 385, 60 these twenty-four schooners sailing under the British flag five are owned last by Americans. These five schooners illegally under the British flag are worth \$36,500, leaving an actual Canadian investment of \$130,750. But there is really not one dollar actually invested in the Bohring Sea sealing for these reasons: All the schooners are engaged in other business, such as hunting and fishing down the west coast and in the North Paclife. If the sealing business were stopped entirely the schooners would not depreciate a dollar in value. The sealing business requires no special plant, weapons, or utensils. The schooners are common schooners, the boats common boats, and the guns common guns, which will bring their value at any time for any other purpose. Less than one-third of a sealing schooner's cruise is in the Behring, and only one-third of the flect's value can be said to be invested in the Behring Sea sealing. The actual cash investment of all the Canadas in this traffic is therefore one-third of \$138,750, or the insignificant sum of \$45,585,33, and even that would not be loat if the traffic were stopped. There are 24 Victorian and 32 San Francisco and Puget Sound schooners, at the rate of 3,000 skins to the schooner, they would if undisturbed, take 168,000 skins. As the seals they kill in the Behring are nearly all females, either with young or baving just pupped, the loss of seal the schooner. they would for this must be added the killed and wounded not caught, making a total of 672,000 seal killed by the present fleet.

These are only a few of the facts contained in Mr. Williams's affidavit and report, which cover more than thirty typewitten pages. Probably this is t

Routs Rheumatism.

Mr. CHARLES LAWRENCE of Ashland, Neb., Rheumatism of which he had suffered for over six months, with vain efforts to get relief. He recommends it to all sufferers from Rheu-

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HOW SHE COT IT.

'It is no secret at all." The speaker was a lady noted for the wonder-ful preservation of her health and beauty. She had been asked in a circle of friends how she maintained her dazzling complexion and good

"A perfect complexion and good health in women," she said, "depend upon two things-strong nerves and a good stomach. Most women are excessively nervous, weak, and languid, and as a result their complexions are sailow and their faces pinched, drawn, and wrinkled. Few women have perfect digestion. Now, obviously, if women wish sound health and good complexions, they must get their nerves strong and their digestion good. Especially must these be looked after in the spring. for this season of disorders and clogging of the system is very trying to the complexion. The best thing in the world to do this is Dr. Greene's Nervura, for it is a wonderful strengthener of weak nerves, and gives a vigorous appetite and perfect digestion. It should be used by every woman during the spring. Besides, it is a vegetable remedy, pure and harmless."



I suffered from a nervous and physical prostration, was very nervous, weak, and run down. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura, and before I had taken one bottle I began to improve. It was wonderful. Everybody was surprised to see how I had gained in strength and flesh. I now sleep seven hours every night, and have gained 10 Greeno's Nervura. I also had the grippe, but came up from that terrible disease on the Nervura all right."

MISS ANNIE OAKES, Athol Centre, Mass.

ar Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 35 West 14th st., New York, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about your case or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter, fully explaining your disease, giving advice, &c., will be re-

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SPECIAL FORMS OF INSURANCE Many special forms of the insurance business have been developed in the last few years, and one of the most recently estabemployers against pecuniary loss through any accidents which may result in the death or injury of their workmen. There is already one company in New York which devotes its attention exclusively to this business, while several of the accident companies make it a special feature. The policies which are issued for this form of insurance are of a blanket nature, covering all of the workmen that may be on the pay roll of the manufacturer or contractor from day to day. The pay roll itself is made the basis for the insurance charges. The rate for the employers' liability policy is about one-half of one per cent., which would mean \$5 a day to the employer whose pay roll is \$1,000 a day. Under this policy the company limits its liability to \$5,000 on each person and \$10,000 to a single accident in which

pany limits its liability to \$5,000 on each person and \$10,000 to a single accident in which several persons are injured.

Another policy issued also on the basis of the pay roll is for the benefit of the workmen themselves, and provides for the payment either of one-half or full wages, in case of accident to the workmen, for either six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of six months or a year, and the payment of the result of the usual custom for the employer to take out a combined policy, profecting the workmen as well as himself. In return each workman is charged by the employer a few cents a week for the protection which is thus afforded to him. Still another thase of this business is the public hability, indemnifying against injury to the public by the insured or his men. Under this asystem the employer who is insured is not disturbed by vexatious lawsuits. When one of his men is killed or injured, instead of going to the expense of hiring lawyers and defending himself, in the courts he simply fills out a blank with an account of the accident, states the age and wages of the injured man, and mails it to the company's office. One of the company's employees makes an investigation, and if he finds the accident is the result of carelessness the employer as ourned over to the insurance company's lawyers, who carry on the proceedings and pay all fees. But if the employer is found to be plainly liable the company sends a representative to the injured man and makes a fair cash offer on the understanding that he will sign a release of all legal claim.

Sr. Peressung, April 15.-M. De Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is be-lieved to be dying. He is suffering from ery-stylens in the head, and from pleurisy. News of his condition is carried hourly to the Czar.



the unlaced poetry of joyful motion; no athletic suit can rest more easily than that supported by the Equipoise Waist, so nicely adjusted as to absorb the straining weight of clothing-and the style of it-more naturally artistic than given by any corset. Grace and comfort, case and style, are hers, whether she be waltzing, reclining, walking, driving. In every style, to fit as though made to the wearer's order. Made by George Frost Company, Boston. Fog. Atlanta Ga + sale by New York dealers generally. &